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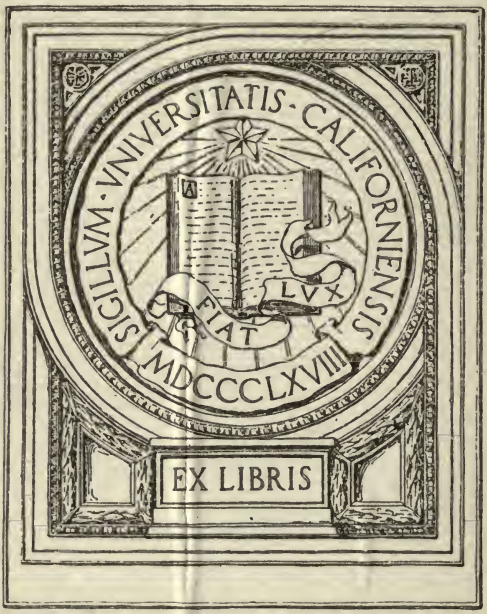
IN MEMORIAM
Prof. J. Henry Senger



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MATERIALS FOR German Composition.

HATFIELD.

Based on Storm's "Immensee."

D. C. HEATH & CO.,

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Heath's Modern Language Series

MATERIALS FOR GERMAN COMPOSITION

BASED ON STORM'S "IMMENSEE"

BY

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IN MEMORIAM
J. Henry Senger

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PREFACE.

THE need of materials for German composition, based upon continuous texts which should afford practice in the use of the actual idioms of the language, has long been felt. The success of the excellent French series devised by Professor C. H. Grandgent of Harvard University has led to the substantial adoption of the same plan, with his cordial concurrence. Assuming a foregoing thorough drill in the elements of German inflection and syntax, the exercises are to be used without a dictionary, after the student has made himself so familiar with each original passage as to have an instinctive feeling for its vocabulary and constructions.

The experienced teacher will notice that the aim of these lessons is not to afford a complete synopsis of the body of grammatical doctrine, but, by repeated application of the chief underlying principles of German construction, to thoroughly impress on the student some of the more fundamental features of the German language.

EVANSTON, ILLINOIS, July 1, 1896.

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EXERCISES BASED ON "IMMENSEE."

A. QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

I. Der Alte.

1.

From the beginning to „Er ſchien faſt."

1. Wer[1] ging die Straße hinab?
2. Was für[2] ein Mann war er?
3. Wie[3] ging er?
4. Wann[4] ging er die Straße hinab?
5. Woher[5] ſchien er zurückzukommen?
6. Warum[6] ſchien er von einem Spaziergange zurückzukommen?
7. Was für Schuhe trug er?
8. Welcher[7] Mode gehörten ſeine Schuhe an?
9. Was[8] trug er unter dem Arm?
10. Womit[9] ſah er ruhig umher?
11. Was ſchien ſich in ſeine Augen gerettet zu haben?
12. Wovon[9] ſtachen ſeine dunklen Augen ab?

[1] 'who.' [2] 'what sort of.' [3] 'how.' [4] 'when.' [5] 'from where.' [6] 'why.' [7] 'to what.' [8] 'what.' [9] 'with what.'

2.

From „Er ſchien faſt“ to „Der Alte ging.“

1. Was ſchien er faſt zu ſein[1]?
2. Grüßten ihn viele[2] von den Vorübergehenden?
3. Was wurde mancher unwillkürlich zu thun[3] gezwungen?
4. Wo[4] ſtand der alte Mann endlich ſtill?
5. Wohin[5] ſah er noch einmal?
6. Wohin trat er dann?
7. Was wurde von einem Guckfenſter weggeſchoben?
8. Was wurde dahinter ſichtbar?
9. Was that dann der Mann?
10. Was ſagte er?
11. In was für einem Accent ſagte es der Mann?
12. Wer ließ den Vorhang wieder fallen?
13. Was ließ die alte Frau fallen?

[1] ‘to be.’ [2] ‘many.’ [3] ‘to do.’ [4] ‘where.’ [5] ‘in what direction.’

3.

From „Der Alte ging“ to „Hier war es heimlich.“

1. Wohin ging nun der Alte?
2. Wer ging über die Hausdiele?
3. Wodurch[1] ging er?
4. Was ſtand an den Wänden?
5. Womit wurden die Schränke verziert[2]?
6. Wodurch trat er dann?
7. Wohin trat er?
8. Was führte zu den obern Zimmern des Hinterhauſes?
9. Wohin führte dieſe enge Treppe?

10. Wie ſtieg er die Treppe hinauf?
11. Was that er oben zuerſt[3]?
12. Wohin trat er dann?
13. Was für ein Zimmer war es?

[1] 'through what.' [2] 'adorned.' [3] 'first.'

4.

From „Hier war es" to „Wie er ſo ſaß."

1. Wie war es hier?
2. Womit war die eine Wand faſt bedeckt?
3. Was hing an den andern?
4. Was für Bilder waren es?
5. Was ſtand vor einem Tiſch?
6. Was lag auf dem Tiſche umher?
7. Was für ein Lehnſtuhl ſtand vor dem Tiſch?
8. Was für ein Tiſch war es?
9. Wann ſetzte ſich der Alte?
10. Wohin[1] ſetzte er ſich?
11. Wovon[2] ſchien er dann auszuruhen?
12. Wohin hatte der Alte Hut und Stock geſtellt?
13. Auf welche Weiſe[3] ruhte er von ſeinem Spaziergange aus?

[1] 'in what.' [2] 'from what.' [3] 'in what way.'

5.

From „Wie er ſo ſaß" to „Bald trat."

1. Wann wurde es dunkler?
2. Wie wurde es dunkler?

3. Was fiel endlich auf die Gemälde?
4. Wodurch fiel der Mondſtrahl?
5. Wo waren dieſe[1] Gemälde?
6. Was that[2] der helle Streif?
7. Was thaten die Augen des Mannes?
8. Wann folgten ſeine Augen?
9. Was trat nun über ein kleines Bild?
10. In was für einem Rahmen war dieſes kleine Bild?
11. Was ſagte dann der Alte?
12. Wie ſagte er es?
13. Wie war es dann mit der Zeit?
14. Wo war der Alte?

[1] 'these.' [2] 'did.'

II. Die Kinder.

6.

From „Bald trat" to „Nun ging er gleich."

1. Welche[1] Geſtalt trat zu ihm?
2. Wie hieß das Mädchen?
3. Wie viele[2] Jahre mochte ſie zählen?
4. Wie alt war er ſelbſt?
5. Was trug ſie um den Hals?
6. Was für ein Tüchelchen trug ſie?
7. Was rief Eliſabeth?
8. Wie lange[3] hatten die Kinder keine Schule?

9. Wo hatte Reinhardt ſeine Rechentafel?
10. Was that er damit[4]?
11. Wohin liefen dann beide Kinder?
12. Was kam ihnen herrlich zu ſtatten?
13. Was hatte Reinhardt aufgeführt?
14. Was wollten ſie darin machen[5]?
15. Aber was fehlte noch?

[1] 'what.' [2] 'many.' [3] 'long.' [4] 'with it.' [5] 'do.'

7.

From „Nun ging er" to „Eliſabeth! rief er."

1. Was that Reinhardt nun?
2. Was war ſchon bereit?
3. Wo war Eliſabeth währenddeſſen?
4. Was ſammelte ſie?
5. Worein[1] ſammelte ſie den Samen der wilden Malve?
6. Was für eine Art[2] Samen hat[3] die wilde Malve?
7. Was wollte ſie ſich davon machen?
8. Wovon wollte ſich Eliſabeth Ketten und Halsbänder machen?
9. Was brachte Reinhardt endlich zu ſtande?
10. Trotz welchen Hinderniſſes[4] brachte Reinhardt ſeine Bank dennoch zu ſtande?
11. Wohin trat er, als er ſeine Bank zu ſtande gebracht hatte?
12. Wo war Eliſabeth, als Reinhardt wieder in die Sonne hinaustrat?

[1] 'in(to) what.' [2] 'what kind of.' [3] 'has.' [4] 'hindrance.'

8.

From „Elisabeth! rief er" to „Nun war es Nacht."

1. Was thaten Elisabeths Locken, als sie kam?
2. Wie sah sie aus[1]?
3. Wohin wollten sich die Kinder setzen?
4. Auf welche Bank setzten sich die Kinder?
5. Was nahm Elisabeth aus der Schürze?
6. Was that sie dann mit den Ringelchen[2]?
7. Wie fing Reinhardt an zu erzählen?
8. Wie wußte[3] Elisabeth das, was[4] er erzählte?
9. Welche Geschichte mußte er stecken lassen?
10. Was mußte Reinhardt mit der Geschichte von den drei Spinnfrauen thun?
11. Welche Geschichte erzählte er statt dessen?
12. Wohin war der arme Mann geworfen?
13. Wer war in die Löwengrube geworfen?

[1] 'appear.' [2] 'with the little rings.' [3] 'knew.' [4] 'that which.'

9.

From „Nun war es" to „Elisabeth hatte aufmerksam zugehört."

1. Was war es nun?
2. Was für eine Nacht war es?
3. Wer schlief?
4. Was thaten sie mitunter im Schlaf?
5. Was reckten sie aus?
6. Was that dann der Mann?
7. Was meinte er?

8. Was warf es auf einmal um ihn her?
9. Was für einen Schein warf es um ihn her?
10. Wer ſtand vor ihm?
11. Wann ſtand der Engel vor ihm?
12. Was that der Engel?
13. Womit winkte er ihm?
14. Wohin ging er dann?
15. Wie ging er in die Felſen hinein?

10.

From „Eliſabeth hatte" to „Ja, ſagte Eliſabeth."

1. Was hatte Eliſabeth gethan[1]?
2. Was fragte ſie?
3. Was war Reinhardts Meinung[2] über Engel?
4. Wie ſah ſie ihm ins Geſicht?
5. Wen[3] blickte er finſter an?
6. Wer ſagt immer, daß es Engel giebt?
7. Wo giebt es Löwen?
8. Wovor[4] ſpannen die Götzenprieſter Löwen?
9. Was durchfahren ſie mit ihnen?
10. Wann wollen Sie[5] einmal ſelber hin?
11. Iſt es ſchöner in Indien als bei uns?
12. Was giebt es da nicht?

[1] 'done.' [2] 'opinion about.' [3] 'whom.' [4] 'in front of what.' [5] 'you.'

11.

From „Ja, ſagte Eliſabeth“ to „Der Kleinen kam das Weinen nahe.“

1. Wer muß auch mit?
2. Warum können die nicht mit?
3. Dürfen Sie[1] aber nicht allein?
4. Wem[2] haben die andern nichts zu befehlen?
5. Weſſen[3] Frau wird ſie dann wirklich?
6. Was wird Ihre[4] Mutter thun?
7. Was ſagte Reinhardt heftig?
8. Wie muß ſie es herausſagen?
9. Mit wem ſollte[5] Eliſabeth reiſen?
10. Wenn Sie allein gehen, wann kommen Sie wieder?

[1] ‘do you dare.’ [2] ‘whom’ (dat.). [3] ‘whose.’ [4] ‘your.’ [5] ‘should.’

12.

From „Der Kleinen“ to „So lebten die Kinder zuſammen.“

1. Was kam der Kleinen nahe?
2. Wem kam das Weinen nahe?
3. Was für Augen machte Reinhardt?
4. Wohin will Eliſabeth mit?
5. Wie faßte ſie Reinhardt?
6. Warum flog ihr das rote Tüchelchen vom Halſe[1]?
7. Was that Reinhardt plötzlich?
8. Was hatte[2] Eliſabeth nicht?
9. Was wird daraus werden?
10. Was rief es jetzt von der Gartenpforte?
11. Was antworteten die Kinder?
12. Wie ſprangen ſie nach Hauſe?

[1] ‘because’ = weil (transposed order). [2] ‘had.’

B. SENTENCES.

III. Im Walde.

13.

From „So lebten" to „Dem jungen Dichter."

1. We are often too quiet for them.
2. They were often too vehement for her.
3. They will not separate on that account.
4. We will share our leisure hour in your mother's narrow room.
5. The school-master scolded Reinhardt once in Elisabeth's presence.
6. They did[1] it in order to direct his anger toward themselves.
7. But the school-masters did not notice it.
8. The children lose all interest in the geography lesson.
9. Instead of this they write long poems.
10. In them they compare us with young eagles.
11. Reinhardt vows that he will take vengeance on the young school-master.
12. The gray eagle's wings have not grown yet[2].

[1] thun. [2] 'not yet' = noch nicht.

14.

From „Dem jungen Dichter" to „Dann gab er."

1. Her eyes are filled with tears.

2. They feel very grand.

3. I will manage to get many parchment-bound volumes with little white leaves.

4. Write your first poems with a careful hand on the little white pages.

5. She soon afterwards formed a new fellowship with a boy of her age.

6. But his friendship with other boys of his age will not be disturbed by it.

7. They tell them again and again the fairy-tales which had pleased them.

8. They have now begun to write down the new fairy-tales.

9. The desire often comes to them to weave in some of their own thoughts.

10. But, I do not know why, they can never succeed.

11. We will write them down exactly as we have heard them.

15.

From „Dann gab er" to „Das allein war."

1. Will you give me the little[1] white[1] pages?

2. I will preserve them carefully in my drawer.

3. It affords me a sweet satisfaction to read[2] aloud to my mother in the evening, in their presence.

4. Now and then he hears her when she reads aloud out of the note-book written by his mother.

5. The children must leave the city for a broader education.

6. We could not realize that there was now going to be a day entirely without fairy-tales.

7. Will you write down fairy-tales for us as before?

8. It will please them very much[3].

9. I will send it to you with the letter to my mother.

10. You must write me then how you like them.

11. The (time of) departure approaches, but I will first write down many fairy-tales for you in your copy-book.

[1] see lesson 14. [2] use infinitive with zu. [3] 'very much' = ſehr.

16.

From „Das allein war" to „Auf einem Platze."

1. That was a secret to him, although he had been the occasion of half of the songs.

2. The songs were gradually filling the white leaves of the book.

3. It is in June, and he is to go away the next day.

4. Once more we will celebrate a festal day together.

5. For this purpose we have arranged several[1] excursions to the neighboring forests.

6. They will make a half-hour's journey by wagon to the edge of the cool beech-woods.

7. While[2] I was taking down the basket of provisions, they walked on.

8. Now he had to wander through the dusky pine-wood.

9. It was cooler, and the pine-trees[3] were strewing the ground everywhere with their fine needles.

10. After wandering for an hour, we came out of a fresh beech-forest into the dusk of the pine-woods.

11. Now and then squirrels will spring from branch to branch over my head.

[1] einige. [2] während. [3] Tannenbaum, m.

17.

From „Auf einem Platze" to „Wir Alten haben."

1. The company will stop at a place where[1] the ancient beech stands.

2. Over this place the tops of the pine-trees[2] have grown into a translucent arch of foliage.

3. Reinhardt puts himself forward as steward, and Elisabeth will open one of the two baskets.

4. The young birds must eat their bread dry, if they do not observe carefully what he has to say to them.

5. Each of us received a dry roll for breakfast. We have left[3] the butter at home, and must seek a relish ourselves.

6. There are people[4] enough who know how to find strawberries in the woods.

7. If[5] we are unskilful, we shall have to eat our bread dry.

8. Thus it will be everywhere in life.

9. I don't comprehend your speech.

10. I have not finished[6] it yet.

[1] wo. [2] see lesson 16. [3] laſſen. [4] Leute.
[5] 'if we are' = ſind wir; begin the main clause with ſo. [6] zu Ende bringen.

18.

From „Wir Alten haben" to „Komm, Eliſabeth."

1. They had wandered hither and thither in life long enough.

2. They will stay at home, that is, under the wide-spreading tree.

3. I won't pare the potatoes or make the fire, but I will get the table ready.

4. When it is twelve o'clock, they will boil the eggs.

5. For this I owe you twelve strawberries.

6. Will you also be able to serve a dessert?

7. They began to go eastward and westward, and acted honorably.

8. Why did the children make such[1] mischievous faces?

9. He did not have to tell us that the children need not contribute any.

10. They told us to treasure this up in our minds.

11. They will make a success of life for this day, if they have enough good teaching.

12. I am of the same opinion, and now we will set out in pairs to find strawberries.

[1] ſolch.

C. COMPOSITION.

19.

From „Komm, Eliſabeth" to „Hier haben ſie geſtanden."

Reinhardt told Elisabeth to come with him into the strawberry-patch, yet she was not to eat any strawberries. "I am ready," said Elisabeth. They had to go deeper and deeper into the forest. Although[1] Reinhardt was invisible through the damp shadows of the trees, Elisabeth could hear him walking ahead, making a path, bending the vines aside, and breaking the twigs. Now and then[1] a falcon cried out[2] above them. When all was quiet again, Reinhardt thought[3] he heard his name called. They turned around, but could not see the falcons. "Did you see me fighting with the blue butterflies?" called Elisabeth. "They wanted to flutter among the damp forest-flowers, but I would not endure it." She begged him to go back again, but he would not allow it to occur. She was now standing in an open space between bushes and ferns, brushing[4] the damp hair from her hot little face. "I must take a long breath," she said, "and then you may take me to your strawberry-patch."

[1] see lesson 16. [2] ſchreien. [3] meinen. [4] use finite verb after 'and.'

20.

From „Hier haben ſie geſtanden" to „Sie antworteten."

At last[1] they stood before a little brook, but the elves had been there before them and had found the strawberries. The

little girl hunted, but she found only leaves. Reinhardt was not very tired, so[2] he put (lifted) the basket[3] on his arm and carried it through the forest to a sunny space. "Here are strawberries," said Elisabeth, for she thought that there must be some[4] there, because it was so fragrant. But it was only the fragrance of raspberry-bushes. "After a while we will hunt raspberries," said Elisabeth. But he did not find any. The air is filled with[5] a strong odor of heather. It covers the ground everywhere, alternating with raspberry-bushes and short grasses. They were in a broad clearing, and it was very solitary there. They asked[6] where the others were. They thought they heard the wind, but they did not know[7] whence it came. "When[8] they speak, the wind comes and I can't hear them," said Reinhardt. "But if[8] you will only wait, I will find the way back." Then he called again through his hand, "Come here!" But no answer[9] came.

[1] see lesson 19. [2] darum. [3] see lesson 19. [4] welche. [5] von. [6] see lesson 19. [7] wiſſen. [8] wenn. [9] Antwort, f.

21.

From „Sie antworteten" to „Der alte Herr hatte."

The wood-bird, screeching, was poised in the air directly above her. Elisabeth was afraid[1], but she sat silent. They frequently listened attentively on every side, and after[2] a while they heard a gentle buzzing and humming round about them. Reinhardt thought[3] that something was ringing, and that if they should go right on in that[4] direction, they would soon find the others. "If they clap their hands," said he, "we shall soon hear the echo. You must not rest any longer, for I hear the others right around us, and we shall meet them."

Elisabeth had seated herself in the shade, under the overhanging beeches, and she saw the little steel-blue flies, glittering like gold, upon the tree-stumps all around her. The noonday heat was so glowing, that he had been obliged to give up hunting strawberries, and had started on his way back. Through the trees gleamed a white cloth, and on it they could see strawberries in great abundance. Elisabeth was no longer weary, for she heard the laughter of the company resounding[5] through the trees.

[1] impersonal. [2] nach. [3] see lesson 19. [4] jen=. [5] wie es . . . etc.

22.

From „Der alte Herr hatte" to „Weihnachtsabend kam heran."

When the old gentleman, who had his napkin in his buttonhole, saw them coming with their kerchiefs emptied and their hats upside down, he called out: "We feed no idlers here!" While they are showing what they have found, he will continue his moralizing discourse. They were busily carving at roasts. "We found only[1] hunger and thirst," said Elisabeth. The youth replied that they must keep those, for[2] they knew the agreement that no stragglers should[3] be fed. At last the thrushes allowed themselves to be entreated, and sang while we dined. Thus the days will pass, and Reinhardt will find nothing[4] that grows in the forest, but, when he comes home, he will write in an old parchment copy-book. He writes songs[5] about Elisabeth, who is his protégée. In these songs he regards her as[6] all that is lovable and marvelous in life.

[1] nur. [2] see lesson 21. [3] ſollen. [4] nichts. [5] see lesson 16. [6] betrachtet.

IV. Da ſtand das Kind am Wege.

[Omit about two pages.]

23.

From „Draußen auf der Straße" to „Die ſchönen Zuckerbuchſtaben."

When the beggar-child climbed up on the railing, a scolding voice drove the little guest away[1]. But here and there she could catch a glimpse of the bright gleam of lighted Christmas-trees. When Elisabeth[2] came out of the bright house into the street, it was deep twilight. She could feel the fresh winter-air on her hot brow. She could hear the noise of a fife and little tin trumpets from within. Sometimes, as she passed into another street, she heard clear maidens' voices singing Christmas-hymns. The children stumble up the staircase, the door is thrown open, and they go into the brilliant house. The jubilant children are singing a Christmas-hymn which reminds[3] Elisabeth of home. Sweet odors float toward them; it smells like a child's room at Christmas. A large package lies on the table. When Reinhardt has struck a light, he opens it with trembling hands. Here are some familiar brown holiday-cakes, upon which she has traced his initials in sugar. Reinhardt opens the little package. In it[4] are finely-embroidered handkerchiefs and cuffs. Then he reads[5] the letter which she has written.

[1] fort. [2] trat. [3] ſich erinnern an (acc.). [4] darin. [5] leſen.

24.

From „Die ſchönen Zuckerbuchſtaben" to „Aber Du hältſt."

In the afternoon she always helped with the cakes, and last Sunday she made[1] beautiful sugar letters. They set the linnet's cage in the corner and hang a cloth over it to keep it quiet when any one[2] visits them. She cried very hard when[3] the linnet died, for[4] she had always tended it well. Now the evenings are very quiet, except that the man who resembles his brown overcoat occasionally visits them. She is very lonely when he is not there, so[5] she is embroidering cuffs for him. She said to him once that she would give them to him, and she always thought of it when he entered the door. It will give the stranger a great deal of pleasure, but her mother will be vexed. He disliked exceedingly being drawn in crayons, but they[6] persuaded him, and now they are learning his comical face by heart. You can't guess what vexed him so easily. She does not want to sit a whole hour, but they tell her three times what they are going to give her for Christmas, and persuade her.

[1] machen. [2] jemand. [3] als. [4] see lesson 21. [5] see lesson 20. [6] man.

25.

From „Aber Du hältſt nicht" to „Nicht weit von."

Your mother often complains to me of you. She says that you do not keep your word. But I have too much[1] to do. I cannot read both fairy-tales which you sent me. She could hardly[2] believe it, for she had always thought[3] that it was otherwise. But Reinhardt told his mother that he had

many letters to read. When he reads his letters, he always folds them together and lays them away, although[4] some of them are only[5] half-intelligible. He is often seized with[6] inexorable home-sickness when he reads the letter of his mother. Then he goes down into the lonely street, talking softly to himself. For some time he walked slowly up and down the streets, and then he went into the public wine-cellar, which had in the meantime become quiet. After a while he came staggering up the steps with several[4] dark little figures, who ran[7] quickly into the shade of the house, and then into a jeweler's shop. After buying some little crosses here, they returned the way they had come. As[8] they came near the lonely house, they could again hear the song. He saw that the second part of their Christmas-eve was beginning.

[1] zu viel. [2] kaum. [3] see lesson 19. [4] see lesson 16. [5] nur. [6] von. [7] laufen. [8] als.

26.

From „Nicht weit von" to „Als es Ostern."

Reinhardt was helping a little girl, clothed in wretched rags, to open the tall house-door, but it was useless effort; they had[1] to let go the door-latch and go away[2]. He told her that if she would come with him, he would give her (some)[3] Christmas-cakes; and as[4] the child was not accustomed to such friendliness, she went silently with him to[5] his dwelling. They went into the house where the light was burning, for the children had left it burning when they went away. As Reinhardt opens the door and holds the light for her, he notices the shy glance with which[6] she looks up at him, and he sees that she

cannot reply. He tells her to give her mother some of the cakes. Then he shut the door, and after[7] he had poked the fire and placed his dusty ink-well on the table, he sat down to write an earnest letter to the little girl. The Christmas-cakes lay untouched beside her all through the night. When she buttoned on her cuffs, they looked very strangely in contrast to her white apron. As she sat there thus, the winter sun shone upon the frozen pane, and she could see her face in the mirror opposite.

[1] müſſen. [2] weg. [3] omit. [4] da. [5] nach. [6] womit. [7] see lesson 25.

V. Daheim.

27.

From „Als es Oſtern" to „In ſolcher Abſicht."

At[1] Easter Reinhardt wished to go home. One morning, soon[2] after his arrival, he went to (visit) Elisabeth, who had become very tall and slender. Reinhardt told her that she had become very beautiful, but she only smiled and blushed, without answering. He tried to take her hand in his in greeting, but she gently drew it away from him. Something strange had come between us, something which had not been there before. Although[3] Reinhardt anxiously prevented pauses, it seemed as if they grew[4] longer and more painful day by day. In order to prevent these pauses, Reinhardt gave her lessons in botany. They soon began to make excursions into the fields, and after[5] they had come home again, they sat together, and divided their joint collection. They were very much occupied with this work during the first months of vacation, which Reinhardt spent[6] there. They always brought home a

botany-case full of flowers. Elisabeth was not accustomed to make excursions, but she was ready and willing, and would follow Reinhardt in everything. But finally Reinhardt could remain no longer; he was obliged to go back[7] to his university life.

[1] zu. [2] bald. [3] see lesson 16. [4] werden. [5] see lesson 25.
[6] zubringen. [7] zurückkehren.

28.

From „In solcher Absicht" to „Mir? sagte er."

One afternoon when Elisabeth was busied with her linnet, she noticed[1] that something was the matter with it. It was striking its wings and screeching. Elisabeth had been garnishing its gilded cage with fresh chickweed, and it was not accustomed[2] to it[3]. But the poor bird died of fright[4], and now a canary sits in the gilded cage at the window. When Reinhardt entered the room and saw the cage hanging in that[5] place, he thought that after its death the linnet had been transformed into a canary. But Elisabeth gaily said that linnets were not accustomed (to do) that. Elisabeth should have gone in to arrange about the coffee, but she had said: "In just a little while the coffee will be ready," and she still stood garnishing the cage. She was so busy with her work[2] that she did not perceive the sudden expression of trouble in her mother's eyes. Contrary to her custom, her mother had turned her back, and sat spinning in her arm-chair. An agreeable young man had to-day taken charge of her farm, and she did not know where he was. She was therefore[7] wishing to make inquiries about him.

[1] see lesson 26. [2] see lesson 27. [3] daran. [4] vor Furcht sterben.
[5] see lesson 21. [6] zubringen. [7] also.

29.

From „Mir? ſagte er“ to „Es waren lauter Verſe.“

“You look at me so dreamily,” said Elisabeth, “what is the matter[1]? Reinhardt replied that he was thinking[2], and that he had not heard her speak[3]. She could not answer, so[4] she sat down at her mother's spinning-wheel, and it soon[5] began to hum. Reinhardt appeared thoughtless, but he went into the next room in order to count stamens and spread out blossoms, and from time to time he handed her the parchment-volume in which were the poems which he had composed. Elisabeth was carefully laying the specimens between the leaves of a Latin folio, as her mother came in again. She looked at her daughter[6] with surprise, for[7] it seemed to her very strange that she should identify and classify plants. Elisabeth let her mother rest during[8] the sunny afternoon-stillness, and then she gave her two white books, which she had drawn from her pocket. “They are fairy-tales,” she said. Reinhardt still[9] has to correct Elisabeth's pronunciation of Latin names, since[10] she is so awkward. “I lack two specimens,” said she in[11] (a) subdued voice, letting her eyes rest dreamily in his.

[1] see lesson 28. [2] nachdenken. [3] ſprechen. [4] see lesson 20. [5] see lesson 27. [6] Tochter, f. [7] see lesson 21. [8] während with gen. [9] noch immer. [10] da. [11] mit.

30.

From „Es waren lauter Verſe“ to „Er ging aber.“

Reinhardt writes only verses, but they cover whole[1] pages. Elisabeth read only the titles, but they all seemed to her to read in the same[2] way. She looks toward Reinhardt inquir-

ingly as[3] she turns over leaf after leaf, but he is silent; he seems to be reading and does not look up. The most of them were Easter-tales, and her mother would have scolded her if she had seen her reading them. At last, at his entreaty, she gave them back to Reinhardt, who laid them in a book. He wanted to tell her something before she took her leave for so long a time, but so much depended on it[4] that he could not speak[5]. A delicate blush appears on his face and spreads almost all over it, but he will not worry[6] long; he will soon be conscious of the effective word. The nearer he came to the day of his departure, the more he wanted to remain behind[7], but he could not obtain his mother's permission. The last day[8] of vacation Elisabeth lost her way in the woods, and came too late to accompany her mother to[9] the station. It had just[10] struck five at St. Mary's, as she laid the book before her mother.

[1] ganz. [2] derſelbe. [3] wie. [4] davon. [5] ſprechen. [6] reflexive. [7] zurück. [8] accusative. [9] nach. [10] ſoeben.

31.

From „Er ging aber" to „Faſt zwei Jahre."

When they had reached the stage-coach, Elisabeth was very tired[1], for they had gone very fast. Reinhardt thought that she did not think as much of him as (she had) two years ago[2]. "When they speak about us," said he, "I believe that you will defend us against them, if we need it." She looked earnestly into his face, thinking: "What is the matter with him?" but she only nodded and said: "You will see. When you are gone, I will learn her beautiful secret." But Reinhardt shook his head; the nearer the stage-coach came, the more earnestly he looked

into her bright eyes. As he climbs into it, he tells her that she must firmly believe that he will return [3] in two years. She then let go his hand, and stammered a last farewell [4]. As she turned [5], she saw the coach rolling around the last corner.

[1] müde. [2] vor zwei Jahren. [3] 'be there again.' [4] Lebewohl, n. [5] sich umwenden.

VI. Ein Brief.

32.

From „Fast zwei Jahre" to „Wiederum waren Jahre."

One day [1], almost two years after Reinhardt's visit at home, he received a letter from his mother. The letter was for Mr. Werner, and he read it as he sat before the lamp, among his books and papers. The hostess had withdrawn before [2] he had opened and read it. "Two years afterward," said the letter, "I carried on common studies with a dear friend who wrote letters to me, and who received one from me every year." She had not written to him for a long time [3], and he had broken it open only [4] to read that Elisabeth's wedding would soon take place. A friend had come up the stairs. Reinhardt had been sitting in the midst of books and papers, waiting for him, but now he was reading the letter and did not hear [5] him. When his friend saw that he was reading letters, he withdrew. His mother's letter gives Reinhardt pain, for she does not thoroughly understand him, and says that she will soon go away with her.

[1] Eines Tages. [2] ehe. [3] seit lange. [4] nur. [5] hören.

VII. Immenſee.

33.

From „Wiederum waren Jahre“ to „Es ging jetzt.“

After several years he went to Immensee. When Reinhardt saw a farmer coming in a cart, he called to him and asked[1] if this was the way to Immensee. The farmer, walking beside (it), told him that the house rose from a broad landscape. Then he had touched his round hat, and driven past. Reinhardt now went swiftly along under the trees, and a quarter of an hour later reached a slope from which century-old oaks towered aloft. Now the shadows have disappeared, the forests have separated, and afford a distant view of[2] a lake. On the sunny shore rises the white manor-house with its red tiles. It is surrounded by blooming fruit-trees, over which lies (a covering) as if (of) snow. The lake is calm. Reinhardt stands and gazes over the water at the lofty oak-trees on the other shore. The reflection of the manor-house gently rocks on the dark blue lake. Storks fly up from the chimneys, and circle over the water. Afterwards[3] he had stood motionless for a quarter of an hour, and then they suddenly continued their journey.

[1] fragen (ob). [2] auf, with acc. [3] see lesson 32.

34.

From „Es ging jetzt“ to „Eliſabeth! Du haſt.“

(The path) had led almost steeply down the mountain, but now it leads gently up again, so that the trees afford shadows, and Reinhardt has a view of the lake which had formerly[1]

shone only occasionally through the trees. The blossoming trees, full of humming bees, had disappeared, and, instead (of these), vineyards stretched along both banks of the lake. Soon Reinhardt saw a stately man in (a) brown overcoat, coming towards him. He had almost reached him, when the man began[2] to wave his cap and to call out in a clear voice: "Welcome to Immensee, Reinhardt!" When they had met and shaken hands, Erich said, rubbing his hands: "What[3] a surprise; Elisabeth does not know that it is you!" He had not expected to see so earnest a face. His old school-comrade did not look as cheerful as he had almost always done. He knew that he had drawn first prize, but that did not make him much more cheerful. Elisabeth will be pleased[4] to see Reinhardt's simple features again, but her happy smile will disappear when she hears them calling each other[5].

[1] bis dahin. [2] anfangen. [3] welch. [4] ſich freuen. [5] ſich.

35.

From „Eliſabeth! Du haſt" to „Sie waren bei dieſen Worten."

"Why[1] did you not say a word about their visit to Elisabeth?" said Reinhardt. Erich replied[2] that he had invited him in secret, so that the surprise[3] might be so much the greater. Reinhardt's joy was so great that the nearer he approached the lake, the more[4] difficult became his breathing. The vineyards seemed to have disappeared, to make place for extensive kitchen-gardens. A long-legged Egyptian has stolen Erich's pea-sticks, but when Erich claps his hands, he merely[5] seems to become thoughtful, and walks gravely about upon the roof of the new building. As they walked about among

the peach-trees, Erich became pensive, and thought of his mother. They saw the stork fly up on the roof of the distillery which he had built only two years ago. Erich knew that his late father had had the farm-building built up, but he himself[6] had built the dwelling-houses. The walls of the new dwelling are covered with apricot-trees fastened (to them).

[1] warum. [2] see lesson 33. [3] see lesson 34. [4] see lesson 31.
[5] bloß. [6] ſelber.

36.

From „Sie waren" to „Auf einer Terraſſe."

They will soon reach the roomy space which is bounded on either[1] side by a hedge of yew-trees. Behind it, one can see the indications of roomy farm-buildings, and of a manor-house. A high garden-wall joins the wing of the house, and over it are blooming twigs. The yard is filled with men, whose faces are heated by the sun and by their labor. While Erich is greeting them, Reinhardt walks about the place, and calls out questions to them about their daily work. They come to the manor-house, where a high, cool vestibule receives them. At the end of the darker side-passage into which they had turned, they open a door. The garden-room which they enter is filled with a greenish twilight; for the opposite windows are covered with thick foliage. A view into the garden of circling flower-beds is afforded by the wide-open folding-doors. A current of air wafts a full stream of fragrance toward them.

[1] jed=.

37.

From „Auf einer Terraſſe" to „In dieſem Augenblick."

Reinhardt had seen Elisabeth's girlish form sitting on the terrace in front of the garden-gate, but she went to meet him. He was to her a stranger. He had been away so long a time that Elisabeth did not expect him, and she stayed back near the door, as if rooted (to the spot). When he smilingly held out his hand to her, she merely[1] stared at him, motionless. Then he cried: "You have not seen me for a long time!" Elisabeth heard his voice, but she could not look up at him. Reinhardt could say no more, for they would not release him. They wanted to make him feel at home again. The distinguished-looking stranger took Elisabeth's slender hand caressingly in his, and said: "I should not have expected you till Dooms-day." She remained behind, looking after[2] him, and thinking: "How strange he seems!"

[1] see lesson 35. [2] nachſehen (dat.).

38.

From „In dieſem Augenblick" to „Seit dem zweiten Tage."

When the women entered the door, and saw that Reinhardt had lit his meerschaum pipe, and was smoking in the garden-room, they had (to go) out into the kitchen[1] and prepare him refreshments. He had been working in the fields and vineyards, and his appearance was quite as healthy as it was contented. Reinhardt labored in his room two hours before supper, while he was arranging his songs. He had a treasure: it was a collection[2] of the rhymes and songs current among the people. His day will be spent in increasing his treasure

with new songs from the neighborhood. Since[3] she accepted Erich's uniform attentions in a friendly manner, Reinhardt thought that Elisabeth promised (to become) a contented woman. "I cannot get possession of new notes from the population in the vicinity," said Erich. He had seated himself to work, when unexpected guests entered at the door. "Since the conversation is taking its even course, I will now enjoy the refreshments prepared for me by my mother."

[1] Küche, f. [2] Sammlung, f. [3] see lesson 29.

39.

From „Seit dem zweiten Tage" to „Einige Tage nachher."

As[1] they are accustomed to take a walk of an evening on the bank of the lake, they often[2] make use of the bench at[3] sunset for the sake of the view[4]. One evening I sought a road which leads past the garden (and) just below (it). Underneath the tall birch standing by the water, christened by my mother the 'evening-birch,' I was drenched by the rain. Surprised, as my friend was, at Elisabeth's approach, he stood turned toward her, as if he were distinguishing some one between the birches by the water. He believed she was waiting for some one, and had to resign himself to it. "If I were not angry with him, I should return with him to the house," said she, "but now let him understand it if he can." He thinks that she doubted whether he had seen the white form of a woman among the lindens, and I am afraid to ask him about it. She will continue her journey slowly, only lest perchance she may see him sitting on[5] the bench when she returns from her walk.

[1] da. [2] oft. [3] beim. [4] see lesson 34. [5] auf.

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